Abstract

Detecting a boundary between training sequences in a transmission is an important operation. In many communications systems, there are no special boundaries or markers to denote the end of one sequence and the beginning of another. Correlation has been a commonly used technique to detect sequences and a fall in the correlation can be used to indicate such boundaries, but classical correlation can be slow and a significant portion of the new sequence is received prior to the boundary being detected. A method and apparatus is presented that allows rapid detection of the boundary and only a small amount of the new sequence needs to be received prior to the detection of the boundary. Additionally, the method and apparatus can be used to detect the presence of a transmission on the communications medium.